INSTRUCTIONS

FOR USING

The Singer Manufacturing Co.'s

ATTACH[illegible]TS

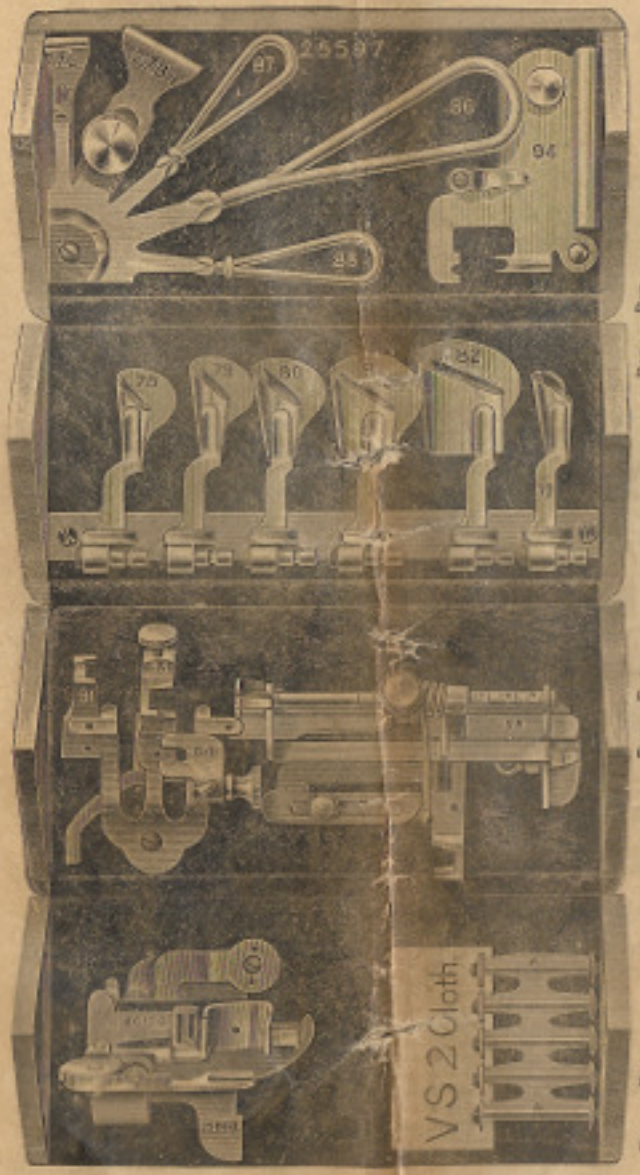
STYLE

WIT

No. 27 Sewi[illegible]

Attachments, Style No. 11, for No. 27 Machine.

No.		Retail.	Old No.
26157	Set complete in folding box	$5 00	—
25597	Box with Racks	1 00	500
25525	Bias Gauge	10	76
25526	Binder	15	77
25527a	Cloth Guide	10	—
287	" " Thumb-screw	10	—
25528	Hemmer, $\frac{3}{16}$-in. hem	15	78
25529	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "	15	79
[illegible]530	" $\frac{3}{8}$ "	15	80
[illegible]	" [illegible]	15	81
[illegible]	"	15	82
[illegible]	[illegible] No. 291	40	83
[illegible]		20	—
[illegible]		20	84
[illegible]	[illegible] Shirring Plate No.		
[illegible]		75	—
[illegible]		65	—
[illegible]		10	508
[illegible]		10	86
[illegible]	[illegible]sion)	05	87
[illegible]		05	—
[illegible]		05	88
[illegible]		75	—
[illegible]		25	94
[illegible]		15	91



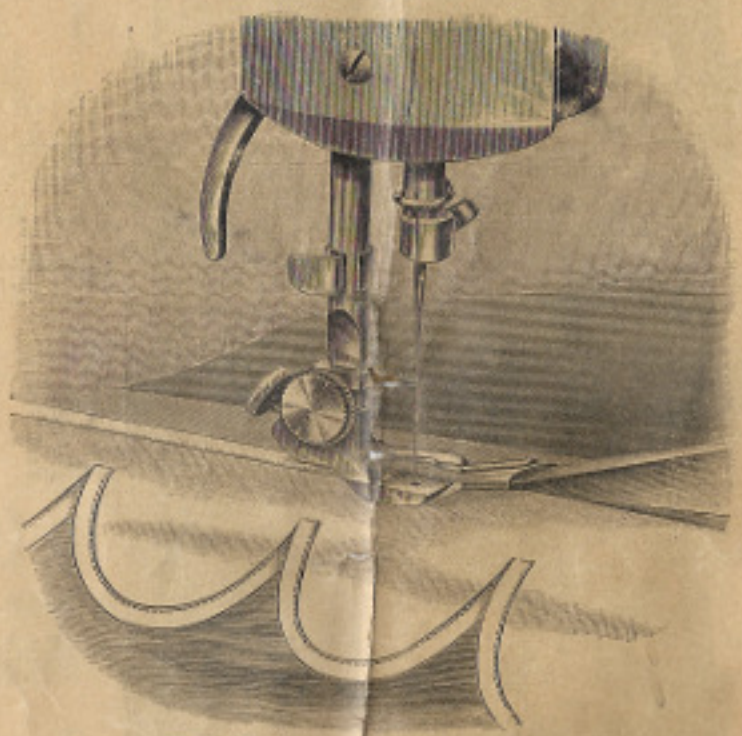
Ref. No.		Ref. No.		Ref. No.	
26157	Attachment set complete.	25531	81	Hemmer, $\frac{1}{16}$-in.	87
25597	Box with racks.	25532	82	" $\frac{3}{16}$ "	88
25525	76 Bias Gauge.	25533	83	Foot.	—
25526	77 Binder.	25534	84	Quilter.	94
25528	78 Hemmer, $\frac{3}{16}$-in.	26156	—	Ruffler.	91
25529	79 " $\frac{1}{4}$ "	25535	—	Shirring Plate.	87a
25530	80 " $\frac{3}{8}$ "	25537	86	Screw Driver (Machine).	87b

Fig. 1.

The Attachment Case.

Fig. 1 shows our Attachments, Style No. 11, for use on No. 27 sewing machine, securely fastened each in its appointed place in the case provided for them. When not in use they should be carefully placed in the position shown. The list shows both *regular* and *box* numbers.

Fig. 2



The Binder (No. 25526) Binding.

Substitute the hemmer-foot for the presser-foot and attach the binder, as shown above.

Pass the binding through the scroll of the binder and draw it back under the needle. Place the edge of the goods to be bound between the scrolls of the binder and draw it under the needle. Lower the presser-bar, and sew as usual.

To change the position of the seam on the binding, loosen the thumb-screw which holds the binder to the hemmer-foot and regulate by the screw in the rear end of the binder-shank. Then tighten the thumb-screw.

Bias binding should be cut three-sixteenths of an inch wide. This may be done by placing the bias gauge (No. 76 Attachment Case) upon the point of the scissors, setting the slide at the line B and passing the edge of the goods through it and against the slide while cutting.

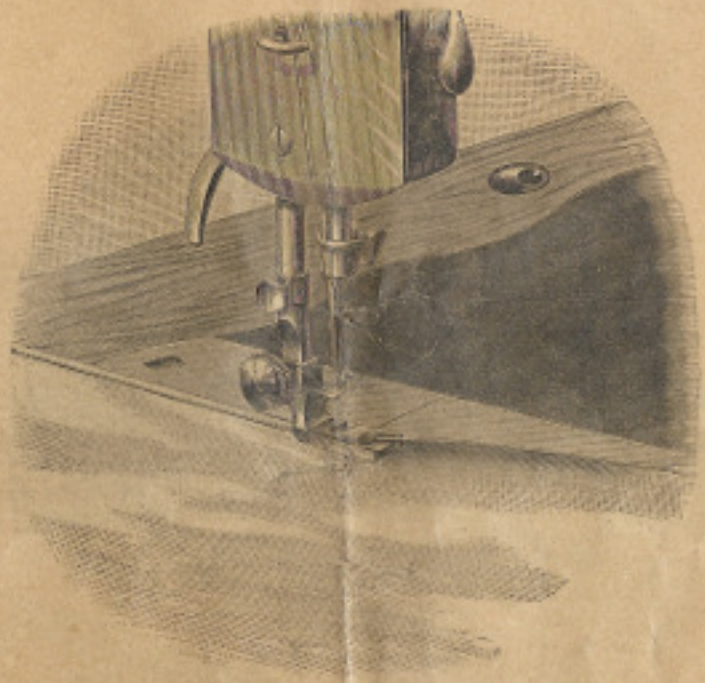
To Bind with Dress Braid.

Proceed the same as when using bias binding, as explained above. The only difference is, the dress braid being narrower, the edges will not be turned under, as is the case with bias binding.

To Make French Folds.

Pass the binding through the binder and sew as usual, stitching the edges together.

Fig. 3.

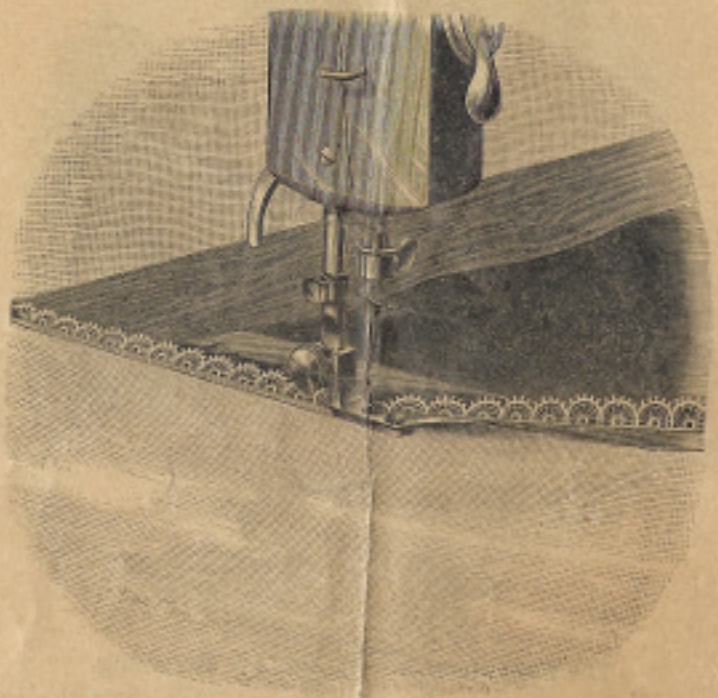


The Foot Hemmer (No. 26152) Hemming.

Raise the needle to the highest point. Substitute the foot-hemmer for the presser-foot.

Clip off the right hand corner of the cloth, so that it will take the roll more naturally, turn up the edge about a quarter of an inch, insert it in the mouth of the hemmer and draw or push it along with the stiletto until under the needle. Then let down the presser-bar and, after taking two or three stitches, draw it gently on the ends of the threads to help the work along till the feed catches it. Hold the edge of the goods between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand while it is being hemmed, keeping the mouth of the hemmer just full. Should the edge of the goods begin to run out of the hemmer, move the hand to the right. Should too much cloth run in, carry to the left.

Fig. 4.



Hemming and Sewing on Lace in One Operation.

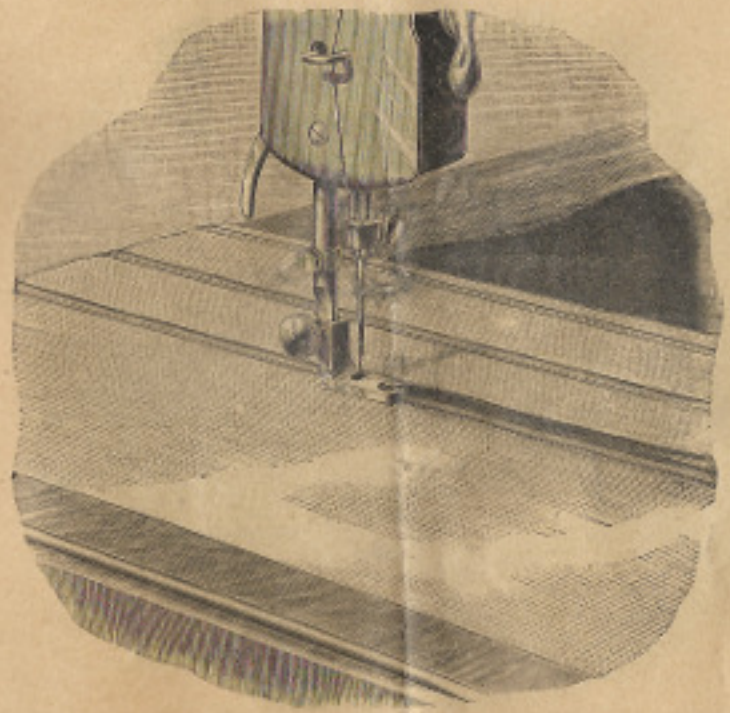
Start the hem as previously explained, and when it is well started raise the needle to its highest point. Then raise the hemmer to relieve its pressure on the hem, pass the end of the lace through the slot in the side of the hemmer, and under the back of the hemmer on the top of the hem, as shown above.

Take care that the hem is not displaced in the hemmer, and that the needle will go down through the lace and hem together. Then let down the presser-bar and guide the lace over the front of the hemmer, keeping it well into the slot.

Hem-Stitching.

Insert blotting paper between two pieces of goods, sew a straight seam, using the ordinary presser-foot, remove paper by bending and tearing it carefully. A row of stitching on each side of the hem-stitch makes a pretty finish. The size of the hem-stitch depends on the thickness of paper inserted.

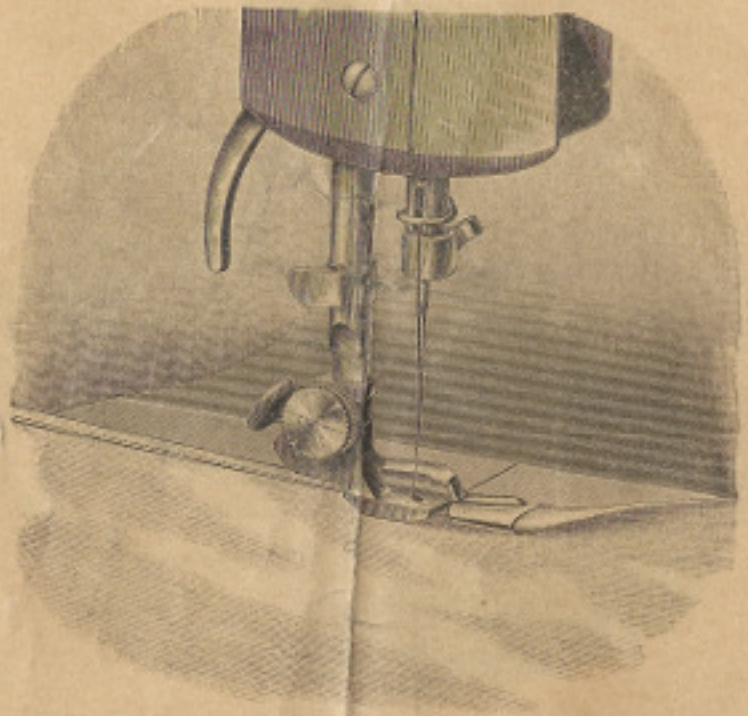
Fig. 5.



The Foot Hemmer (No. 26152) Felling.

To make a felled seam, first stitch two pieces of cloth together, with their edges to the right, holding them so that there is only cloth enough to make the seam secure between the seam and the edge of the upper piece, and enough to fill the hemmer between the seam and the edge of the under piece. Then open the work out flat, wrong side up, the edges standing up straight, and, taking the edges near the beginning of the first seam in the right hand, and the ends of the thread in the left hand, draw the edges into the hemmer without disarranging the work. Slightly lengthen the stitch and sew the second seam.

Fig. 6.

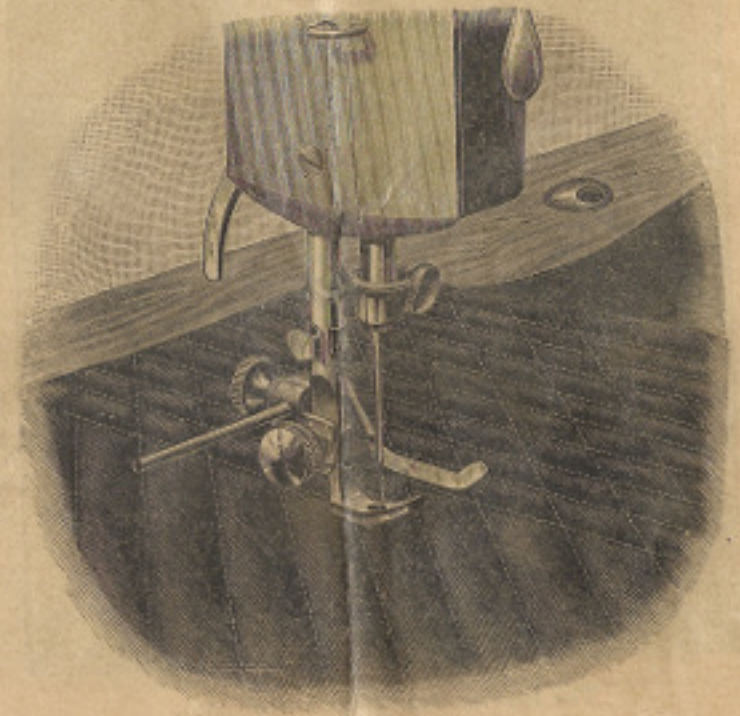


The Wide Hemmer (No. 25532) Hemming.

Substitute the hemmer-foot for the ordinary presser-foot and attach the wide hemmer to it, as shown above. Press the hemmer down upon the bed of the machine, enter the edge of the cloth into the hemmer and draw it back and forth until the hem is formed, stopping with the end under the needle. Lower the presser and commence to sew, being careful to so guide the cloth as to keep the hemmer full.

To change the position of the seam on the hem, loosen the thumb-screw which holds the hemmer to the hemmer-foot and regulate by the screw in the rear end of the hemmer-shank. Then tighten the thumb-screw.

Fig. 7.



The Quilter (No. 25534.)

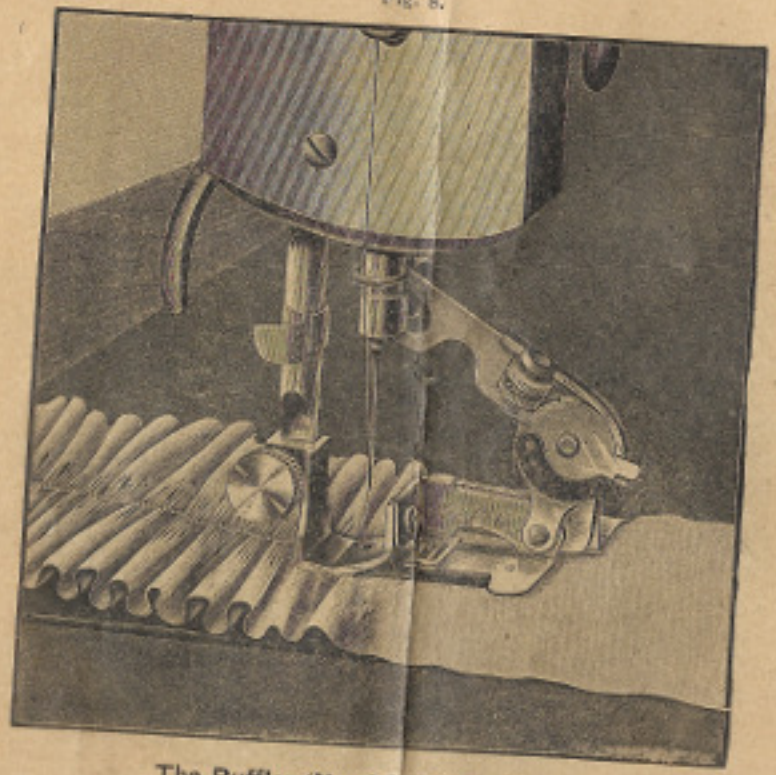
Lower the presser-foot upon the work, loosen the presser-foot clamping thumb-screw sufficiently to admit of the quilter being placed between it and the presser-foot, and fasten firmly in the position shown above.

To regulate the distance between the rows of stitching, loosen the thumb-nut at the back of the quilter and move the quilter-guide as far from the needle as the distance required between the rows, raising the guide high enough to allow the goods to pass freely under it, then tighten the thumb-nut.

To Quilt.

Let the quilter-guide follow the edge of the goods, a straight crease or a chalk line, as the case may be, for the first row of stitching. All succeeding rows are made straight and at a uniform distance by keeping the last row steadily under the guide.

Fig. 8.



The Ruffler (No. 26156) Ruffling.

Remove the presser-foot and attach the Ruffler in its place, connecting the lever with the needle-clamp as shown in the illustration.

Place the goods to be ruffled between the lower or separator plate and the ruffling blade, push forward until under the needle, lower the presser-bar and proceed.

The stroke of the ruffling-blade is governed by the regulating nut in the lever. To make a fine gather, shorten the stitch and the stroke of the ruffling blade. A full gather requires a longer stroke of the ruffler blade.

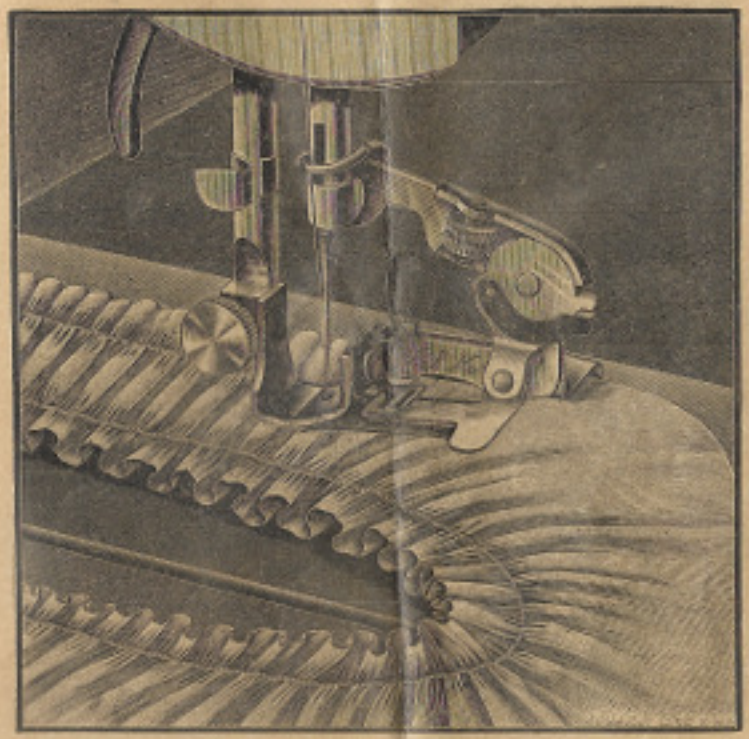
To Ruffle and Sew On.

Place the band below the separator plate, the piece to be ruffled between the separator plate and the ruffling blade, and proceed as in "Ruffling."

Oil the wearing parts of attachment before using.

CAUTION.—The Ruffler should never, under any circumstances, be operated without cloth between the blades.

Fig. 9.

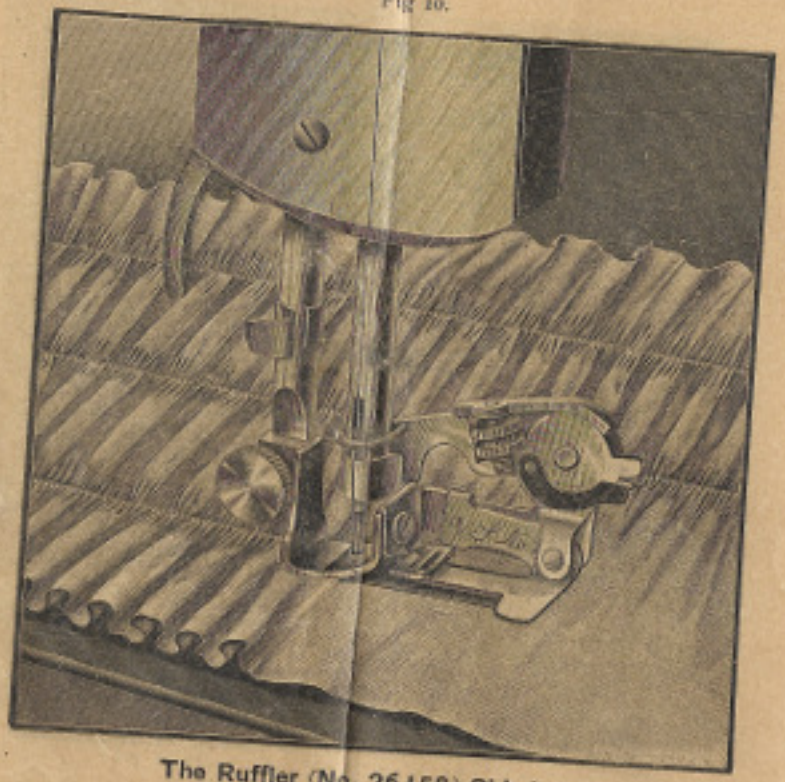


The Ruffler (No. 26156) Puffing.

Cut the goods as wide as the puff is wanted, allowing for seams, and ruffle each edge alternately, as shown above.

The puff may be made and stitched to a band at one operation by following instructions on page 11, "To Ruffle and Sew On."

Fig 10.



The Ruffler (No. 26158) Shirring.

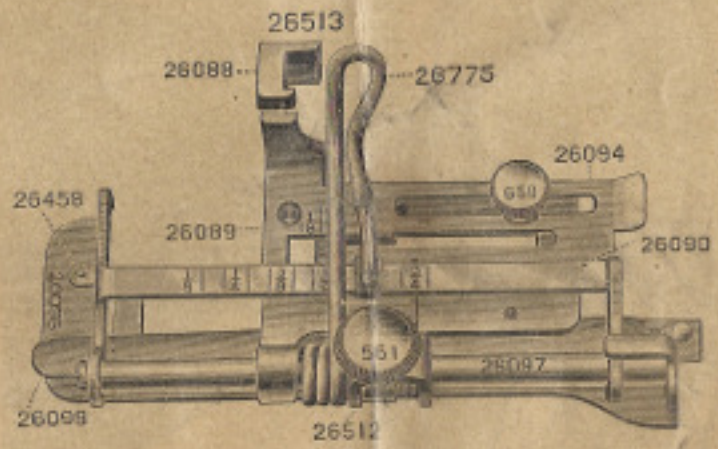
Remove the lower or separator plate and attach the ruffler to the presser-bar as already instructed.

To attach the shirring-plate, draw the front slide about one quarter of an inch and the back slide about one-sixteenth of an inch; place the shirring-plate so that the projections below its body come between the slides, those on the curved part against the throat-plate, then press in the slides, first the back one and then the front, as far as they will go, keeping the body of the shirring-plate holder down solid on the slides.

To Shirr.

Place the cloth between the ruffling-blade and the shirring-plate, lower the ruffler on the goods and operate as in "Ruffling."

Fig. 11.



The Tucker (No. 26513.)

This tucker is fastened to the presser-bar in the same manner as the regular presser-foot.

The width of the tuck is determined by the gauge on the tucker-frame at the right of the needle-hole.

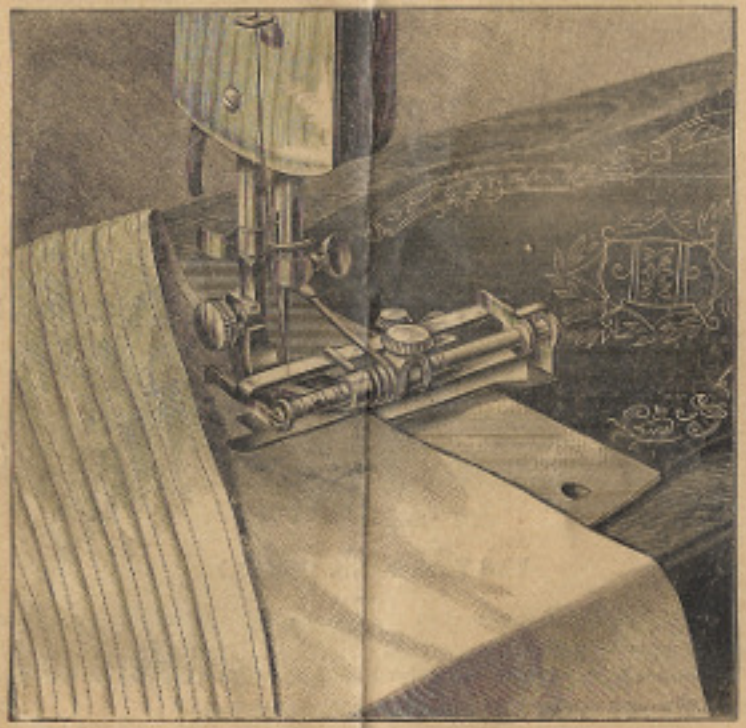
The distance between the tuck marks is regulated by the scale on the marker slide rod at the front of the tucker.

To make tucks without spaces between, set the gauge for width of tuck to the mark on its scale which indicates the required width and the corresponding mark on the marker slide rod to the left hand end of the sleeve which carries the rod.

To make a space between tucks, move the marker as much farther to the left as the desired space.

A very little oil should occasionally be applied to the working parts of the tucker.

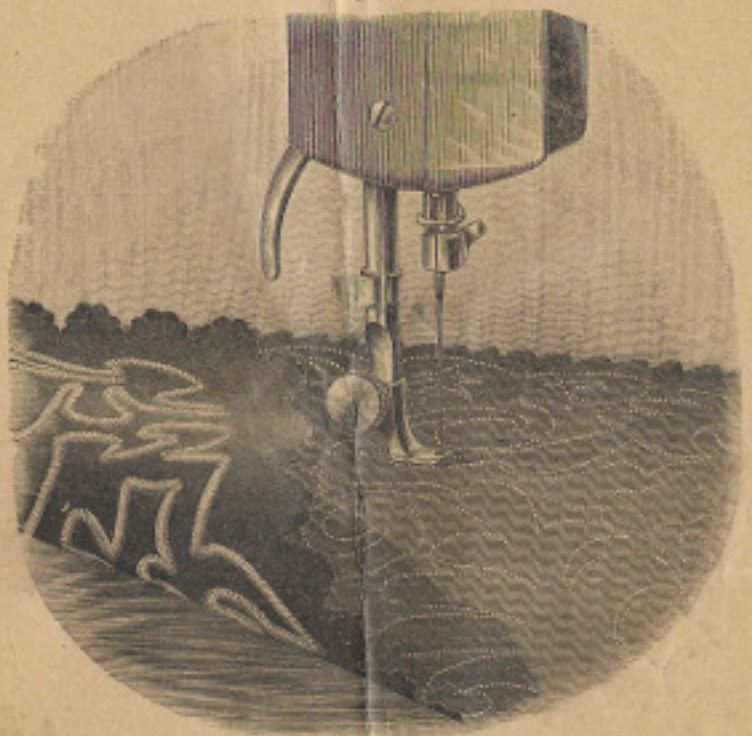
Fig. 12.



To Operate the Tucker.

Make the first fold in the usual manner, by hand. Pass the folded edge under the spring on the marking-plate with the part that is to be tucked on top, draw to the right until the edge comes against the gauge, and from you until it covers the feed. Lower the presser-foot and sew as usual, being careful to keep the folded edge against the guide. Fold carefully at the crease in making subsequent tucks, and proceed as before.

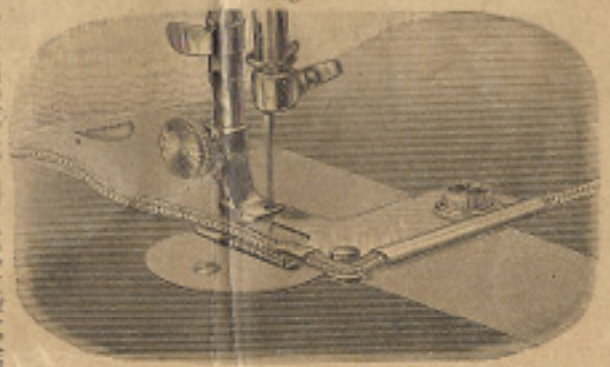
Fig. 13.



The Under Braider (No. 25547) Braiding.

Substitute the under braider-foot for the regular presser-foot. Attach the under braider to the bed of the machine, placing the downwardly-bent part in the gear of the feed and fasten. Press it down upon the throat-plate in the rear of the needle, and push from you as far as it will go; then fasten in that position by means of the thumb-screw and thread with braid, as shown in Fig. 14. Adjust to the right or left until the stitches appear in the centre of the braid. The pattern or design to be braided must be stamped or traced on the wrong side of the goods.

Fig. 14.



Under Braider Attached and Threaded.

SINGER
SEWING
MACHINES